

Items of Interest.

A Boston man has made a piano from stone.

English farmers are liable to arrest for killing hares on their own farms.

Freeman says that the Scotch are really North English—the real, pure, true and original English.

Old Pokenbury, Blood Sucker, Grand Turk, Road, Old Hat and Squamish are the names of mines in Arizona.

An English firm sold 8,000 fire proof safes in Turkey before it was ascertained that the filling was only sawdust.

A Vermont couple put off applying for a divorce until the 12th of next month, so that they could profit by their tin wedding.

Prince Bismarck has given up smoking, the doctor having pronounced tobacco an impediment to a cure of his nerves.

A Dakota man has a novel Indian riddle in the shape of a human skull with an arrow stuck into the eye and piercing the brain pan.

A prominent Auburn grocer gave his wash-woman a bar of soap as a reward for returning \$5,000 she had found in one of his garments.

An Ohio woman, before drowning herself in shallow water, strapped her head down in the water for fear that her courage might fall when she began to smother.

New York pays more for tobacco than for gold.

Dealers say that there are smokers in that city who smoke 100 cigars a week, and men whose cigars bill run up to thousands of dollars per annum.

Samuel W. Wink, a wonderfully fast man, has secured the conviction and imprisonment of his wife on a charge of shoplifting, and then, to show that he was not vindictive, he submitted a petition for her pardon and secured her release.

At Folkestone, Eng., lately a married couple who only three weeks after marriage had separated by mutual consent, met on the beach, when the husband ran up to the wife, put his arms around her, and kissed her. She gave him in custody for assault, and he was bound over in \$1,000 to keep the peace.

An outrage lately exhibited at Munich amazed people by the skill on the violin, until one evening a leading violinist stuck a penknife into it, and as this had no effect pulled it out, which came off, bringing along a piece of hide. The disfigured hand defied detection for a week. The wearer was the father of the exhibitor of the prodigy.

Temple Bar is to be replaced by a handsome memorial to be erected in the middle of the roadway, and adorned with the statue of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

The London *Land* urges the necessity of supplying seeds to girls who go to day, and declares its intention to publish lists of the names of those houses which at once furnish seeds. These lists will be given to physicians, who will exhibit them in their families, the ladies of which will be asked not to trade at shops that, for want of seeds, are cruel to women.

It is the health, not the eyesight, which parents with studious children should protect, though they should be most interested in watching on a sufficient light, and light which actually reaches the object of attention. You may sit in a room full of light, but have all the while only twilight, or even a deep shadow, falling upon the work in hand. Light, full light, but light without glare, is the grand preservative of the eyes.

A drive, in a street-car in Kingston, N. Y., had a terrible toothache. A dentist, who had just been prevented from the look of agony on the man's face, was what the matter. He went to the front platform, took from his pocket one of the implements of his trade, and offered to take out the offending member then and there. The driver stopped the horses and opened his mouth. In the twinkling of an eye the dentist was out. The driver had lost two teeth, but he made up the time before he reached the first switch.

A German paper relates that at Biberich, recently upon a crowd gathered to witness the novel spectacle of a drunken driver being taken home by his horse. The man was so intoxicated that he could not stand, but the faithful animal upheld him on each side of his head. Now and then the driver attempted to turn into the side streets, but the horse seized him by the coat with its teeth, and thus pulled him to the stable. The horse had a great deal of trouble with its master, but finally got him home safe. It is said that this valuable animal had acted the good Samaritan for his master repeatedly before.

FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF HAND-ORGANS.

A society has lately been formed in London for the regulation of street music and the suppression of street nuisances. It is not only wages war against organs of all kinds, but also, to quote its own synopsis of the bill which it proposes to bring before Parliament during the present session, wishes to make it illegal "for any reader of food or other commodities, any hawkers of newspapers or other periodicals, or any other person, to call, bawl, or cry his or her wares, merchandise, or occupation, or otherwise to attempt to attract attention by making discordant noises, whether by the human voice or by blowing horns or ringing bells."

This bill, if carried, will doubtless prove a benefit to a large number of those whose living depends on brain-work, and whose time and energy are at present liable to be wasted by the selfishness of neighbors who take in their pleasure as well as their milk and muffins in a manner distressing to all within hearing. No one, however, need fear that this is a bill for the total suppression of street music. It is simply an attempt to amend the act known as "Bass's act," which has already proved such a boon to professional noise. — *The Athenaeum*.

SULGRAVE AND THE WASHINGTONS.

The immediate ancestry of George Washington must be sought at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire. At Sulgrave was a monastery, and it was destroyed by Henry VIII. At the same time as the other religious houses, a large part of its estates were granted to the Washington family; and in the old church of Sulgrave is a plate of brass with Lawrence Washington and his wife inscribed upon it, and also eight sons and nine daughters. Sulgrave is in a rural part of England, not far from Banbury and from Whitebury Forest. The mansion of the Washingtons was probably at one time the priory's dwelling, and altered for their use. Part of it still remains, and is converted into a farm-house; and in a battery-bath is a piece of stained glass with the Washington coat of arms. It is hoped that this plate, which may at some future time form a part of the present series. John Washington, of South Cave Castle, was the great-grandson of the lord of the manor of Sulgrave. South Cave Castle is reached by the railway that lies between York and Hull. Through is the nearest station, and from there to South Cave is a walk or drive of three miles. The road is a pleasant one, and lies through a shaded lane, with here and there a fine opening, and some comfortable dwellings, set in dark evergreens. A road that turns to the right leads on to Hull and the village of Howled, which is quite a village, as it is the variable point of Hawley, Mass., and all the inhabitants left Howley, York, with their Viars, and crossed the ocean to their new home. South Sea Cave Castle is a truly delightful residence, and is well seen from the road. It has, of course, undergone some modernizing since the Washingtons resided there; but the dimensions are the same, and the pleasant park is described by the same boundaries. Plate-glass windows have superseded the old-fashioned mullions and lead lights; and paneled doors have been placed in the entrance. Instead of the heavy ones studded with nail heads, but an old engraving I saw in York gives the same walls and windows, and doubling the rocks are literally descended from those that heralded springtime to John Washington. — *Belgrave*.

DOG TRAVEL IN THE WINNIPEG COUNTRY.

For winter travel dogs have hitherto been largely used, as with light loads they are swifter than horses. To drive a team of dogs it is said that one must be able to swear in English, French or Cree, while to be a first-rate dog driver requires a fluent command of profanity in the three languages. Some years ago a well-known Winnipeg ecclesiastic was making an extended Western trip, the dogs, though frequently whipped, made little progress, so the Bishop remonstrated with the driver. That functionary replied that he could not make them go unless he swore at them; abolition was therefore given him for the trip, and the dogs, hearing the familiar expletives, trotted along briskly. Dog-driving, however, is passing out of use in the Northwest, as it is becoming much more expensive to keep dogs than it is to keep horses. While buffalo were abundant and every post and wigwam could have unlimited panmunkin, it was easy for any man to keep a kennel; but as the buffalo are rapidly disappearing, and as the dogs must be fed throughout the whole year while the horses can forage for themselves at all seasons, horses are being used almost entirely on the prairies, except in the more northern districts, where game and fish are very abundant. — *Good Words*.

MISSED PORK.

Through cooking effectually prevents any danger from eating trichinized pork. Dr. Dietrich, chemist to the Industrial Museum of Zurich, states that so far as boiled or roasted meat has a reddish color, or emits a reddish juice when cut, the trichinae, if present, will be living. The use of smoke in curing hams will not kill trichinae or serve as a substitute for cooking. If enough salt be added to meat to kill these parasites, the meat will be unfit for human food. But, if people will take their meat raw, or "rare," as they call it, they would do well to examine it under the microscope. Out thin portions of the flesh, not larger than a pin's head, with a sharp razor in a direction parallel with the fibers. Take the specimen, and after placing them on slips of glass, tease them out a little with the needle, moisten them with a little glycerine or water, and examine them with a magnifying power of from fifty to one hundred diometers. If at first no trichinae are visible, wet specimens with a single drop of a solution of one part of potassa and fifteen parts of water, when the muscular fiber becomes transparent, and the trichinae, if present, are brought into full view. The portions of the animal most affected by trichinae are the sinewy ends of the muscles.

DANGERS FROM GAS.

Two wealthy English merchants, who were spending their first night in America at the New York Hotel, nearly lost their lives by the inhalation of gas escaping in their bedroom—the result of carelessness or accident. A strong odor of gas in the hall led to the discovery of the men, who were found in their beds, apparently lifeless. They were resuscitated after several hours' treatment. Two things are worth remembering—that gas left dimly burning at night is liable to be extinguished, and that sleeping in an unventilated bed-room is a source of many dangers.

Quietness is often strength, silence wisdom. The swift stream is not always powerful, nor is the noisy one deep.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he proposes to remove.

Good intentions are at best the seed of good actions; and every man ought to sow them, and leave it to the soil and seasons whether they come up or not; whether he sows and sows, or not.

NEARBY HIM.

When a railroad passenger hears the whistle sounding an alarm it is his first impulse to look out of the window, but the impulse is always restrained by second thought, except in the case of great travelers. One day recently an old man and his wife were passengers on a Lake Shore train, and as the section men were making repairs on the line in various places, the whistle was sounded pretty often. The old couple were fully alive to every "toot," and each time the old man would stick his head out of the window.

"Does it mean anything, Samuel?" asked the wife every time his head came back, but he could give her no satisfactory explanation.

A traveler behind them finally warned the old man that he ran a risk by sticking his head out, but at the very next toot he was at it again. He wore a plug hat which looked fully twenty years old, and his nose would be nothing great. Preparations were quietly made behind him, and everything was all ready when next the whistle sounded.

"I wonder what's on the track now?" queried the wife, as she moved around uneasily.

"I dunno," he replied, "I believe we've run over as many as a dozen men since we left Toledo."

"Do look out and see what it means," she continued.

Out went his head, his face toward the engine, and a smart rap with a cane from the next window knocked his hat off and sent it flying into a swamp. He pulled back with such a crash that he almost went over his wife into the aisle.

"Land sakes! did it mean anything?" she cried, as she grasped him.

"I should think it did," he yelled. "It meant that I was a damned old fool, and have got to go bareheaded all the rest of this summer!"

The hard-hearted conductor refused to stop the train and recover the hat, and at the end of a hot discussion, the bare-headed victim brought his hat down with shivering fear, and exclaimed:

"Well, now, I want you to understand that, if there is any law in this land, this railroad has got to move its fence corners back. 'Spoon them rails had given me a wife on the law!" — *Detroit Free Press*.

A VIKING'S WAR SHIP.

An interesting discovery has just been made at Sandherred, in Norway, of a Scandinavian war vessel. Buried under a hill, a sailing vessel has been found, which is thought to have belonged to those terrible highwaymen of the ocean, the Vikings, or Norwegian pirates. It measures about seventy-five feet in length, and is in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is armed and equipped as though it had been abandoned where found when on the point of sailing on some adventurous expedition. All the apparatus used by nautical Norwegians are met with in this ancient craft, the most of which is still pretty well intact. There are fragments of sails and cordage, as well as many specimens of instruments, which have been eagerly examined by antiquaries. Among other things are a number of pieces of oakwood, peculiarly shaped, wrought with a certain elegance, and hollowed out in the centre to admit of ropes being passed through them. Spades and shields, or bucklers, have also been found, or rather the iron portion of the bucklers, for the wooden part is entirely gone. Near the rudder the skeletons of three horses were discovered. The form of the shields and also the manner in which they are suspended round the interior of the ship is absolutely the same as one seen represented on the beautiful tapestry of Bayeux, in Normandy, which dates back to the eleventh century. The ship is not yet completely dug out of its present prison near the shore. When this has been accomplished the ship—which is thought to be still seaworthy—will be launched and taken to Christiania to be deposited in the University Museum.

FUN IN A LAW COURT.

The *Criminal Law Magazine* says: A long-winded lawyer lately defended a criminal unsuccessfully, and during the trial the judge received the following note: "The prisoner humbly prays that the time occupied by the plea of the counsel for the defence be counted in his sentence."

This reminds us of an incident in our Supreme Court. The late Mitchell Sanford was arguing a case, and the late learned Judge Gould was presiding. The judge had interrupted the counsel a good deal, and talked considerably, and when he reminded the counsel that "his hour was up," the latter said:

"Well, your Honor ought to give me half an hour more, for you have talked half the time since I have been on my feet."

The same learned judge once fell into the ferry-boat at Albany, and, although unable to swim, had the presence of mind to turn on his back and float until he was rescued. In narrating the circumstance to a Troy lawyer, he said:

"It was easy enough; all I had to do was to keep on my back with my mouth shut for three minutes!"

The lawyer exclaimed: "Judge, how did you manage to keep your mouth shut so long?" — *Albany Law Journal*.

Repentance without amendment is like continual pumping in a ship without stopping the leaks.

Every man is bound to tolerate the act of which he himself sets the example.

In 1634, in Boston, John Lee was "whipped and fined ten pounds for speaking reproachfully of the Governor—saying he was but a lawyer's clerk, and that understanding had he more than himself?" Supposing men were whipped to-day for speaking "reproachfully of the Governor"—wouldn't there be some whacking?

Libraries are the shrines where all the relics of the mind, full of true virtue, and without stain and impurity, are preserved and treasured.

Job Printing

EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER

AND AT THE LOWEST CURRENT RATES

AT THE OFFICE OF The Bloomfield Record.

Posters, Bill-Heads, Programmes, Tickets, etc.

HUGH KINNARD, PAINTING,

PAPER HANGING,

AND

Decorating in all their Branches.

DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes,

Paper Hanging, Decorations,

Window Shades, &c.

663 BROAD STREET,

Between Park and New Streets,

NEWARK, N. J.

Rich Dress Goods.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE MADE

LARGE REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

Novelties.

GRENADINES, BUNTINGS, DEBERGES, TISSUES, ETC.

And are opening daily the Latest Products of the Best European and American Looms.

BROADWAY, 4th-Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

NEW YORK.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CARPETS.

Have now on exhibition one of the largest and most complete assortments of Carpets ever exhibited, consisting of English and American Kidderminster, English and American Brussels, English and American Tapestry, and Ingrains in all the new shades of color. Rug, Mats, Oilcloths, and Linoleums.

WHOLE CARPETS, in Turkey, Goshaw, Persian, Mozambique, Elvora, Agta, Axminster, and Aubusson.

CANTON MATTINGS.

Broadway & 19th Street,

NEW YORK.

Suits

In Foulards, French Happings, Grenadines;

and the latest novelties in costumes of

Nun's Tellings.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway and Twentieth Street,

NEW YORK.

T-Carts—Three Sizes.

SUITABLE FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Cabriolets, Victorias, Landaus, Stanhopes,

ROAD WAGONS.

Superbly finished, fitted with the "Spring Washer Axle," the best axle in use, being perfectly noiseless and lighter running than any other; a careful inspection will satisfy the most exacting purchaser of the superiority of these carriages.

BROWN & PRAY,

FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,

Broadway & 30th St., New York.

JOHNSON'S

No. 34 East 14th St., Union Square.

Large Reduction in Prices.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Straw Goods.

Fine Trimmed Sailor Hats

At 25c, 35c, 45c, and up.

Fine Leghorn Hats

At 35c, 45c, 50c, and up.

Fine French Chip Bonnets

At \$1.25, \$1.42, 1.60, and up.

Fine Shaded and Garden Hats

At 35c, 47c, 65c, and up.

Fine Rough and Ready Gypsy and other Bonnets, 47c. and up.

Milan, Toccoan, and Fancy Braids in Hats and Bonnets equally low. An immense variety of Trimmed and Untrimmed Misses' and Children's Hats at popular prices.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

Satin and Gros Grain ribbons;

No. 5, 7, 9, 13;

5c, 7c, 9c, 13c a yd.

A Great Variety of Fancy Ribbons

At Popular Prices.

Plain and Fancy Satin Ribbons

At Popular Prices.

MILLINERY SILKS AND SATIN

Plain and Fancy Millinery Silks and Satins at extremely low prices.

LACES AND MAKE-UP LACE GOODS.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

and Parasuteries, in every Variety and Design, at Popular Prices.

Dress Trimmings made to order, at short notice, to match any design of garment and material.

PARAOLS, PARAOLS, PARAOLS.

Special Bargains in Paraols and Sun Umbrellas, all the latest novelties introduced this season, at the very lowest prices.

JAS. G. JOHNSON,

LATE

JOHNSON BROS. & CO.

No. 34 East 14th St., Union Square.

NEW YORK.

CURE BY ABSORPTION!

Without Dosing—The Better Way.

HOLMAN

LIVER & AGUE PAD

AND

Medicinal Absorptive BODY & FOOT PLASTERS

and ABSORPTION SALT for Medicated Foot Baths.

AUXILIARIES

These remedies, which are the sole proprietors of the U. S. by a New Jersey corporation in New York, have been proved the most effective and reliable remedy for all the diseases of the Liver, Gall, Biliary, and Urinary Systems, and for all the diseases of the Skin, and for all the diseases of the Blood, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Digestive System, and for all the diseases of the Circulatory System, and for all the diseases of the Excretory System, and for all the diseases of the Reproductive System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System, and for all the diseases of the Immune System, and for all the diseases of the Integumentary System, and for all the diseases of the Muscular System, and for all the diseases of the Skeletal System, and for all the diseases of the Sensory System, and for all the diseases of the Motor System, and for all the diseases of the Nervous System, and for all the diseases of the Endocrine System,